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IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs and Butter are Firm

DRESSED PORK IS STEADY

Chickens One Cent Higher Than Last Week, Egg Prices Rising, and Others are Practically Unchanged.

Barre, Vt., Nov. 15, 1911.

Dressed pork steady. Fresh eggs and butter firm. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—8c. Veal—Fancy 10c. Lamb—11 1/2c. Poultry—14 1/2c. Chickens—17 1/2c. Fresh eggs—36 1/2c. Butter—Dairy 30, creamery 31 1/2c. Potatoes—70c per bushel.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Poultry Selling at 8 1/2c, Hogs at 25 1/2c and Cattle 10 1/2c.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 15.—Receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the last week were: Poultry—2,800, 8 1/2c. Lamb—900, 2 1/2c. Hogs—400, 5 1/2c. Cattle—75, 1 1/2c. Calves—200, 2 1/2c. Milch cows—60, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Butter Prices Trifle Higher, Fresh Eggs Firm.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Butter prices are a shade higher and firm in the local market in keeping with the higher levels established in some of the outside markets. Chicago quotes the market a cent higher, while at Canton, N. Y., on Saturday, butter sold at 32 1/2c, as compared with 31 1/2c one week previously. The New York market eased off a little, but is still well above the other big distributing markets of the country. The local demand for fresh butter is light, owing to the high prices, which conduce to the free use of storage goods, but there is no accumulation of fresh butter, despite the small demand. Fine cheese is also more firmly held, and the market is still closely supplied and very firm on fresh eggs.

Jobbing quotations: Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 33 1/2c, boxes 34 1/2c; prints 35 1/2c; fancy western creamery, spruce tubs 33 1/2c, ash tubs 33 1/2c; fancy storage creamery 32 1/2c; good to choice creamery 30 1/2c. Cheese—New York twin, fancy, 16 1/2c; fair to good 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c. Young America 16 1/2c to 17c, sage 17c. Eggs—Fancy henery 50 1/2c; choice eastern 44 1/2c; fresh western extras 43 1/2c; choice 35 1/2c; storage 24 1/2c.

THE YOUNG APPLE TREE.

Pruning Processes That Take Account of the Laws of Growth.

The most important stage in the life history of an apple tree is its early and formative period. The old adage that a "crotch in time saves nine" can be applied to a young apple tree, which is a very tractable thing. By the application of science, based on the laws of tree growth, and by having in mind a certain fixed ideal, the grower may gratify his taste and obtain a perfectly shaped, desirable tree, says the Indianapolis News.

There are two general shapes for apple trees: The vase shaped type, with an open center, and the excurrent trunk type, having a central leader for axis; the former type is most popular, and is generally adopted. Hands in either case may be low or high, the trunks short or high. Theoretically, the low trunk commands itself to one's fancy. If it has any real advantage, excepting in the far West and in arid regions, where on account of a hot climate and prevalent high winds a low head is essential, it is far outweighed by the objections that it hinders the process of tillage, is likely to cause injury to lower branches. There are, however, enthusiastic advocates of both shapes, and the type of tree to be grown is generally a matter of individual taste and judgment.

There are three processes of pruning a young apple tree; the formative, the directive and the corrective. Under the first may be considered the framework of the tree; whether of a high or low head, which should be vase shaped and have from three to five strong, uniform branches arranged spirally around the trunk at the desired height. The proper angle of the framework branches is about 45 degrees.

One of the laws of tree growth is that the elongation proceeds from the last of terminal bud of a shoot, and at somewhat greater or less angle according as the bud is situated on the upper or lower side of the shoot. The varietal differences in habit of growth must be studied and taken into account; then, by taking advantage of the diverging angle of the new bud growth, a tendency to grow too erect or too drooping is overcome. Since several cuttings during the growth season can be made, and after each cutting the new growth directed more upward or horizontal, as the case may be, the effect can easily be comprehended. Such definite spacing of laterals, spirally and uniformly in vigor and number, can be obtained by planting one-year-old nursery stock, which is called one year buds. Such trees are erect, single shoots, with no or few laterals, and are most susceptible to the influence of the grower's knife.

After planting they are cut back to the desired height of trunk, plus the six inches that will be taken up by the framework. If the trunk is to be 32 inches high, the bud should be severed at a point 38 inches from the ground. In this connection it should be remembered that the trunk of a tree never elongates after once the new growth has become fixed; then hard, upward growth ceases. A one-year bud has over its entire length latent buds arranged spirally and ready at first call to burst into growth and to form laterals, of which only the desired number are retained, those farther down being rubbed off as they appear. Nursery branched

ABOUT THE STATE

A call has been extended to the Rev. W. I. Paddock, of Athens, Pa., to become the pastor of the Universalist church at Morrisville, and he has the call under consideration.

The 16-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deiter of Richmond died November 4 of tetanus. About a week before his death the child fell upon a spike which penetrated just above the right eye ball and injured the brain, lock-jaw resulting from the injury.

Edward Belmont of West Rutland while going through the woods of Castleton Saturday, where he was hunting, slipped, striking the gun in such a way that the cartridge exploded. The index finger of his left hand was blown so nearly off that amputation was necessary.

Tramps in the vicinity of Rutland are having a hard time since the assault of Miss Nellie Meehan of Sudbury, as they all come under suspicion and one at least has been arrested three times in as many towns and has had to prove an alibi in each case.

MASSACHUSETTS FRUIT FARM

Orchard on Hills Above Fitchburg—The Farmer's Methods.

I recently visited the orchard of A. A. Marshall, located on the hills above Fitchburg, Mass., writes W. H. Wolf of the New Hampshire agricultural college in the Rural New Yorker. Leaving the city of Fitchburg the road to the farm leads up hill for about three miles, and soon brings us to what is probably the most magnificent panorama of young apple orchards in New England.

The township road divides the farm, and the residence and fine new barn are on opposite sides of this thoroughfare. From this eminence the fields of young trees slope away and spread out in every direction. There are about 5,000 young trees, ranging in age from one to seven years, in rows absolutely straight, all trees 22 1/2 feet apart, and nearly every tree in a block symmetrical and uniform in size. Contrary to the generally accepted practice of most of our better fruit growers, Mr. Marshall does not practice clean culture with cover crop, but plows his land thoroughly before seeding, then sows down to permanent grass sod, and really practices a thorough grass mulch, moving the grass three or four times each season, and leaving it right where it falls.

There is a five-foot circle kept hoed out and weedless about each tree, but this Mr. Marshall explains is only as a protection to the trees against a possible grass fire. An application of ground bone and potash salts is given to each tree each spring, the chemicals being distributed away out and beyond the spread of the branches. From 12 to 6 pounds of the mixture is the ration now used, according to the age and size of the trees.

There are three principal varieties grown—McIntosh, Wealthy and Baldwin. There is also a nice block interplanted with Sutton, and besides there are a few hundred Gravensteins. Up to the present time the great business variety of this variety has been McIntosh. Whole blocks of this variety have been sold for years old average 50 to 100 perfect fruit each, with trees five and six years averaging a barrel apiece. This variety on Mr. Marshall's hills, as on many other New England farms where I have studied it, is most assuredly a great business apple and a money getter from the start.

Wealthy comes next in importance as a money getter just now, and trees from three years old to six are carrying fine crops of this large and handsome fruit. Many Baldwin trees from four to six years are also carrying a fair crop, but as we would expect the fruit distribution in this variety is not nearly so general at this early age as with the two above named kinds. The block of Sutton are all fine trees growing in their characteristic pear tree like form, but so far they have not borne much. All fruits were well up to the standard and over in size while color and freedom from blemish are all that could be desired.

Mr. Marshall sprays four or five times during the season, using the paste lead-arsenate and commercial lime-sulphur. He believes the formula often recommended, 1 1/2 gallons to 50, is much stronger than needed, has had some rusteting at this strength, and has now cut it down to one to 100. Seven or eight years ago Mr. Marshall states these hills slopes were covered with rocky boulders and with wild grass and weeds. It was a great expense to clear them up, plant and take care of the trees, but to-day, each acre is worth at least \$200, and is yearly growing more valuable.

Mr. Marshall and his son, who is also a great worker and an enthusiastic appleman, have at this time an orchard, the product of their own thought and labor, of which they can well be proud. The constant recurring impression that here every operation is planned and followed in all its details with the utmost care; that each tree of the 5,000 trees is cared for as an individual, but that a real system of management has been adopted for all, and that this is being carried out exactly. The writer has one criticism which he would possibly make if he might be allowed to do so. It is his opinion as the trees grow larger the more they should be pruned with the grass mulch will not prove satisfactory, and some form of orchard cultivation will be found necessary for greatest profits.

TO HAVE MERCHANTS' WEEK.

Unanimous Vote By White River Junction Board of Trade.

White River Junction, Nov. 15.—The business men at the board of trade voted unanimously last night to hold merchants' week the first week in December. Special committees headed by A. Chepney of the Landmark, L. D. Wheeler, George S. Eldson and Warren Bugbee were appointed to look after advertising, soliciting, entertainment and hitching posts, to report to an adjourned meeting next Friday night. The experience of Morrisville and other places which have undertaken similar enterprises was cited and a considerable degree of unanimity was reached. The personnel of the committee guarantees a successful termination of the project.

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